

### Specification

Please amend paragraph [0012] on page 3, as follows:

Turning now in greater detail to the drawings, Fig. 1 diagrammatically illustrates two 115 volt power feeds 10, 12 and ground 13 routed from a step-down transformer 14 of a main or primary power supply 16 of a utility through a meter 18 and a remote load center 20 to a main electrical supply panel 22. This main panel provides a control center with circuit overload and short circuit protection for a building such as a home and is mounted by fasteners 23 to a suitable support structure. The electrical panel comprises a box – like case 24 formed with a peripheral wall 26 extending upward from a back plate 28 which terminates in an inwardly – extending upper flange 30.

Please amend paragraph [0024] on page 6, as follows:

Importantly in this invention a double pole circuit breaker gate 100 is operatively mounted on the centralized mullion 39. The gate 100 comprises a main rectilinear body 102 that is flattened and formed with an elongated slot 104 ~~extends~~ extending a fixed distance along the extent of the main body. A pair of hex headed threaded fasteners 106, 108 that have shanks which extend through slot 104 and bores formed at strategic locations in the mullion 39 and thread into nuts 107 and 109. This slidably secures the gate on the mullion and accurately sets the upper and lower limits of gate travel. This fastening could be accomplished by having the shanks thread into the mullion or by forming the mullion with upstanding bosses to fit into the slot 104. In any event the fasteners can be advanced to tightly secure the gate in any adjusted position as desired or needed.

Please amend paragraph [0027] on page 7, as follows:

In a preferred embodiment, the fasteners secured to the mullion project thorough the slot and limit the vertical travel of the gate between (1) [.] a first position (Fig. 3) in which the contact surface 112 of the laterally extending blocker arm 110 contacts the

manual operating handle 98 of the auxiliary generator circuit breaker to prevent it from being moved to an “on” and (2) a second position (Fig. 4) in which the contact surface 112 of the laterally extending blocker 110 physically contacts the manual operating handle 76 of the main circuit breaker 46. Consequently only the main breaker or the auxiliary breaker can be moved to a closed position at any one time. Isolation of the powered breaker from the non-powered breaker is thus assured.